

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
No. 63, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONER),
ARE NOW LANDING
FROM AMERICA.

**CALIFORNIA
RAKER**

COMPANY'S BISCUITS IN 5 lb
tins, and doce.
Soda BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

CORNMEAL.

TOPCOAN BUTTER.

Apple BUTTER.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.

CODFISH, Boneless.

Crispy HAMS and BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

Fancy BEER in 25 lb cans.

Peau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Buttington's Dessert FRUITS in 2½ lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SUGAR and Sauces.

Staffed PEPPERS.

Assorted SOUPS.

Richardson & Robins's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Lamb HAM.

Lamb's TONGUES.

Cream CHOWDER.

Fresh OREGON SALMON.

Dried APPLES.

TOMATOES.

SUGGOFASH.

Mango SYRUP.

Golden SYRUP.

LOBSTERS.

OYSTERS.

HONEY.

Assorted JELLIES.

Gran CORN.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.

600 lb. "

900 lb. "

1,200 lb. "

CORN BROOMS.

OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.

AXES and HATCHETS.

AGATE IRON WARE.

WAFFLE IRONS.

SMOOTHING IRONS.

PAINTS and OILS.

TALLOW and TAR.

VARNISHES.

DEVOE'S NONPARIEL

BRILLIANT

KEROSINE OIL,

150° test.

Ex late Arrivals from
ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
S T O R E S ,

including:

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

MINCemeAT.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.

TESSONNET'S DESSERT FRUITS.

Pudding RAISINS.

Lante CURRANTS.

New YORK HAMS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SAVORY PATES.

FRENCH PLUMS.

BRAWN.

INFANT'S FOOD.

CORN FLOUR.

SPARTAN

COOKING STOVES.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.

PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

CLARET—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.

1 1/2 LB GRAVES.

BREAKFAST CLARET, "

"

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACONY'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLA DO.

SACONY'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1845).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY—WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BRUIT DUBOUCHÉ & Co.'s BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

BOORD'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NOLLY PRAT & Co.'s VERMOUTH.

CHABÈDE'S GINGER BRANDY.

EASTERN CIDER.

CHARTEUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BAKER'S and ORANGE

BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled 'y CAMERON and

SANDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

draught ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

O I G A R S .

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 cent Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAFES, CASH and PAPER

BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices

Hongkong, December 1, 1883. 1043

Insurances.

North BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

The Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurance as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either
here in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, May 20, 1872. 496

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Goods at 1/2 per cent, not premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. 938

Lancashire INSURANCE
COMPANY.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant
Insurance against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and
Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurance will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are pre-
pared to grant Policies on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current
rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

N O W R E A D Y .

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,
By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH
at Shanghai and Hongkong, at the
China Mail Office.

Notices to Consignees.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS
FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

The Steamship *Broadsire*, THOMAS
Commander, having arrived at the
above Ports, Consignees of Consignees have
been informed that all Goods with the exception
of Opium, are being landed at their ports into
the Godown of the Undersigned at Wan-
chau, No. 3, behind the premises known as
"Blue Buildings," whence and/or from the
Wharves or Bents delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless
notice to the contrary be given before
3 p.m. TO-DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods
remaining after the 22nd instant will be
subject to rent.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned at
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 14, 1884. 808

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
The Co's Steamship
Kiangtung,

Captain Young, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at
Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 17, 1884. 828

The Settlement of the Franco-Chinese Difficulty.

The Indo-China Company's steamer *Poung* arrived here this afternoon, bringing Shanghai mail up to the 13th instant. It seems that the convention was signed at Tientsin by Li Hung Chang and Capt. Fournier of the French war vessel *Vetta*. Captain Fourrier arrived at Tientsin in the steamer *Fung-hun* on the 15th May from Chefoo, where he had left his vessel. He had a long interview with Li Hung Chang on the following day. The Shanghai papers received by to-day's mail do not contain any particulars of the convention; the following is the whole of the news they give about the negotiations:

Telegrams have been received in Shanghai to the effect that a Convention has been signed at Tientsin between the Viceroy of Chihli and M. Fournier, and that it is there no claim for war expenses.—N.C.D. News, May 13th.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes under date of May 6th:

Yesterday, as said, Ma Kien-chung arrived here, and Captain Fournier, of the French cruiser *Vetta*, arrived per *Fung-hun* from Chefoo, with Mr. Detring, in a steam-launch from Taku to here.

To-day Captain Fournier, Mr. Franklin, French Consul, and Mr. Detring visited H.E. Li Hung-chang and had a long interview. Our Chinese friends say that the result of the interview was that France will not demand any indemnity from China, but that China is to open a port in Yunnan and Kwangtung. China waives all rights over Annam and recognizes the Treaty entered into by Franco and Annam; such at least is the gossip to-night among influential Chinese, and they attribute the willingness of France to negotiate on these terms to the late victory by Governor Han, with Liu Yin-tu, the leader of the Black Flags, at Hwa-ching over the French.

But many, namely those of the Peace party, do not believe in the defeat of the French troops.

Admiral Lapeyre left Shanghai on the 12th May in the *Duguay Trouin* for Wusong, where he transferred his flag to *La Galissonnière* and proceeded in her to Chefoo, so that he was not present at the negotiations.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 10th May.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
A compulsory winding up of the affairs of the Oriental Bank has been ordered.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE PANIC IN NEW YORK.
The panic still continues and further large failures are reported.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED CANAL:—*Bellona*, April 18; *Hampshire*, April 22; *Jason*, Anchored, and *Bedford*, April 25; *Glenaray*, May 1; *Tewkesbury*, and *Sagittarius*, May 5.

The next FRENCH MAIL, per the M. M. Co., S.S. *Oasis*, will pass Cape St. James on the 16th inst. at 9 a.m., may be expected to arrive here or on or about Monday, the 19th instant.

The next S.S. *Hyades*, left Singapore on Friday, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. She may be expected to arrive here on or about Wednesday, the 21st instant.

The S.S. *Ulysses* left Singapore for this port on the 12th instant.

The S.S. *Suez* left Port Darwin for this port on the 17th instant.

The S.S. *Electra* left Singapore on the 16th inst. for this port.

The E. and A. S.S. Coy's steamer *Mounair* left Port Darwin for Hongkong the 9th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on the 19th instant.

The S.S. *Glenorchy* left Singapore on the 13th instant for this port.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. *Orion* left Singapore for this port on the 14th instant.

The P. & O. S. S. *Hyades*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong on Friday, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m.

Owing to a telegraphic notification received by Major General Sargent the parade of the troops announced to take place on the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday is postponed until the 23rd June next.

The German barque *Jupiter* left Cebu for Boston on the 9th May.—The American barque *Alice Reed* left Cebu for New York on the 15th May.—The Italian barque *Annetta* left Cebu for Singapore on the 23rd May.

No further details are to hand respecting the murder of Mrs Wood at Macao. No new arrest has been made, but, in the meantime, the Police authorities at Macao are continuing their investigations. It is believed the culprits have taken themselves to the native territory.

A TELEGRAM to the Governor of Saigon, despatched from Paris on the 7th instant, and published in the *Saigonais*, reads:—

Municipal elections terminated; absolute quiet; immense Republican majority.

Troubles continue in Spain.

The Mahdi still meeting with success.

Journals of yesterday spoke of the nomination of a Governor-General for Indo-China; Admiral Duperré or a high official in Foreign Affairs.

Patentos is, I believe, sent as Resident at Hué.

Chambers will meet again on the 20th.

FROM BLANDSBURG.

SEVENTEEN Chinamen, described as cattle-dealers, were brought up this morning at the Police Court charged with being rogues and vagabonds and dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony.

It appears that the man had been attempting to smuggle a quantity of opium across the frontier from British Kowloon, but being worsted in an encounter with the Customs authorities had retreated into British territory. They had opium to the value of some two thousand dollars in their

possession and four of the men were armed with muskets. Inspector Thompson found them with arms in their possession on British territory in the night and hauled them up on the above charge. Mr. Wise fined the four men with the muskets \$5 each, or one week's imprisonment, for being in possession of firearms without giving a satisfactory account of their possession; the others were discharged.

THE 'quarterly tea and entertainment' of the members of the Good Templar order in this Colony passed off yesterday evening most successfully. A bonorous supply of edibles and drinkables—the latter, of course, of a non-alcoholic nature—having been consumed with apparent relish by the large company assembled, a short interval was given to allow of the remains of the feast being cleared away and the tables removed. On re-assembling, Mr. C. G. Bunker took the chair, and addressed the meeting on the subject of temperance as practised by the Order. He detailed a number of instructive facts concerning the progress the body was making in America and Britain, and commented on the encouragement these facts afforded them.

A programme of music—most of the items were songs—was then gone through to the entire satisfaction of the audience, who vociferously demanded an encore from several of the performers. Planxto selections were given, in the first part by the Misses Kennedy-Edwards, and in the second by Messrs Lammert and Grumble. The most successful singer among the ladies was Mrs White, whose songs, 'Strangers Yet' and 'She Wore a Wreath of Roses,' deservedly earned her enthusiastic encores. Mrs Scalpil was also encored for her rendering of 'When the Swallows Home-ward Fly.' Mrs Lyons, the only other lady performer besides those mentioned, sang the sentimental ballad 'My Pretty Flowers.'

Messrs Goulbourne, Scott and Haly and Master Lammer were the gentleman singers. Mr. Scott supplied the comic element, which was greatly relished by most of the audience, who applauded him until an encore was given. Master Lammert also had to sing again in answer to the applause which greeted his rendering of 'Kathleen Mavourneen.' The only other item in the programme remaining to be mentioned was Mr. Scalpil's performance on the violin. His playing was much admired and gained him an encore.

The whole entertainment gave great enjoyment and pleasure to those assembled. A FULL parade and inspection of the members of the Police force, European, Indian and Chinese, was held this afternoon on the parade ground at the Central Station. All the men and officers who could be spared from the various stations fell in at about half past four o'clock. All appeared in winter uniform, the European members of the force wearing the new helmet and being armed with carbine and sword bayonet, as were also the Indian constables. After a few preliminary exercises the men were formed in a double line running the length of the compound, the Chinese members being drawn up at right angles at the end of the ground.

Shortly after 5 o'clock His Excellency the Governor arrived on the parade ground, accompanied by His Excellency Major General Sargent, the Commandant of the Station and Lieutenant Porter and Lewis, Aides-de-camp to their Excellencies, and after a general salute inspected the members of the force on parade. After the inspection the men were formed into three sides of a square and were addressed by Sir George, to the effect that it gave him much pleasure to have received such a satisfactory report of their conduct and condition as he had received from Captain Dempster. His friend General Sargent wished him to express to them the gratification it gave him to see them turn out presenting such a smart and military appearance as they presented. He considered that the Hongkong Police were more like that body of men than the Royal Irish Constabulary than ordinary Police, and he did not doubt that should war occur the Police force would render good service in conjunction with the army and navy. He was surprised not to see any officer of the Volunteers present on this occasion as they would join with the military and naval branches if they should at any time be required for the defence of this Colony, at once the Malta and Gibraltar of the East. His Excellency considered much credit was due to the Police for the good feeling which existed between the members of the force and those of the naval and military services here, as well as with the men from the foreign vessels which visited the Colony. His Excellency concluded with asking for three cheers for Her Majesty, which was lustily responded to.

Several photographs were taken during the afternoon of the force on parade by Mr. A. F. Wong, some of these including His Excellency and suite.

We suppose there are indolent Chinese, but the immense majority of that vast people have an unequalled power of work; care nothing about hours, and so long as they are paid, will go on with a dogged, steady persistence in toil for 16 hours a day, such as no European can rival. No English ship-carpenter will work like a Chinese, nor laundry will wash as many clothes, and a Chinese compositor would very soon be expelled for over-toil by an English 'chapel' in the trade. The Chinese peasants and boatmen work all day, and every day; and, in fact, but for untiring industry, the closely packed masses of China could not be sustained as they are by artificial irrigation.—*Speculator*.

He knew Wong Kun On as he had arrested him in Aug. 1883. He did not know Li Atto.

In answer to the Court. Witness saw a number of men bring guns. They were stationed there as were a number of thieves about and that was why they were

attacked in camp. Wong had heard of the Triad Society, but he did not know if first defendant was a member of the society. He could not say if members of this militia are as a rule, only armed with the bow and arrow, and the drumbeats with the bell-shaped mouth. The militia is in reality under the direct command of the Triad Society—but to arrest robbers and thieves. He had never heard that a disturbance had taken place at Hui-chow by members of the society.

Wei Akun, a corporal in the Chinese army, said he was under the orders of Pat Yau Shing before he was killed by the robbers. Witness saw him shot by Wong Kun On on the morning of the 27th Feb. The second defendant shot Lo Kun Shan. Neither Pat Yau Shing nor Lo Kun Shan had weapons in their hands at the time of the attack on the camp. Over 100 soldiers were killed.

In answer to the Court witness said Wong Kun On used his sword to cut Pat Yau Shing after shooting him. Afterwards all the soldiers ran away. None of the attacking party were killed.

Witness had heard of the Triad Society. He had never heard that the defendant belonged to it. They attacked the camp because the soldiers were protecting the people.

Witness knew the first dozen *tao* in Aug. 1883. He was brought to Hui-chow for committing a robbery.

Chi Ahn, a cook, stated that he was in the camp at Niu-shun on the morning of the 27th Feb. He heard a noise and saw a number of people attack the camp. He recognised Wong Kun On as one of the men. He was mounted on a white horse and armed with a sword and revolver. He fired two shots at Pat Yau Shing and then cut him twice with a sword.

After that witness ran away.

This witness also had heard of the Triad Society but did not know if the defendants were connected with it.

He saw Wong Kun On on the 16th Oct., when he attacked and wounded witness brother. He had known him for two years.

Wong Aweon, a school-master, said that he was in the camp at Niu-shun on the morning of the 27th Feb. He heard a noise and saw Wong Kun On for over two years. He also went by the name of Wong Kin Tai. He had known the second defendant for about five months. On the 27th Feb. he was at Niu-shun about daybreak. He saw Wong Kun On, Chui Akoo and Li Atto with a number of other men attack the camp. He saw the two defendants shoot at Wong Kun On. Li Atto caught another officer and took him away. He afterwards ascertained that the officer's name was Chui Akoo.

Defendant had never heard of the Triad Society.

Mr. Wotton here stated that this was his evidence, and as the prisoner had six or seven witnesses to call the case was remanded until Tuesday next at 10.30 a.m.

Opening of the Tea Market at Hankow.

10th May, 1884.

Musters of about 100 chaps were placed on the market yesterday, and the market opened to-day by the purchase of two chaps Keemun tea by Messrs Evans, Pugh and Co., at Tls. 32 and 34. Subsequently some 20 chaps were sold, but the buying generally is considered languid as compared with previous years and it is not expected that prices which are now fully on a level with last year's rates, will be long maintained. It will be seen from our list below that Messrs Matland and Co., are thus far the largest buyers and that the new 'Shipper's Mutual' steamer, the *Opal*, has a fair chance of being made first-rate—our old friends the *Stiffing* and *London Castle* being 'conspicuous by their absence,' the former having a record of 1000 gross tons.

It is shown by the scientific person that a large number of diseases are caused by the unnatural practice of standing erect. It is hardly necessary to mention all these diseases in a journal not professedly devoted to science, but it is permissible to point out that walking erect tends to produce lesions in the bottom of pockets, through which money and fitch-keys are constantly lost.

Wero man is quadruped, the weight of his body carried in the manipulation, which the Chinamen have apparently made up their minds to be a greater advantage to the trade of the Colony.

The quality of the crop is decidedly superior to that of last year, the weather having proved everything to be desired; heavy snow in February and almost continuous sunshine since; nothing is lacking here in the manipulation, which the Chinamen have apparently made up their minds to be a greater advantage to the trade of the Colony.

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Walking erect tends to produce lesions in the bottom of pockets, through which money and

SHOOTING CROCODILES IN THE BARRON.

(By A. Merton, in the *Qutenlander*).
I shot and nothing whatever in this chapter, but the habits and customs of the Queensland crocodile, but restrict it exclusively to an account of my shooting adventure, and particularly to the destruction of the three specimens which can be seen carefully preserved at my house on the Barron, by anyone whose curiosity tempts him to a nine-mile ride out of Cairns. These three specimens measure respectively 7ft. 2in., 8ft. 4in., and 16ft. 3in. The last was shot by me on the 16th of January of this year, and the medium-sized one was the first I killed in the Barron. I can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that I have shot more crocodiles than any man in the colony, having killed six within the past twelve months, in proof of which I can show the most conclusive and irrefutable evidence. In June, 1883, I was on my way home from Cairns by the Barron, accompanied by T. O'Connell, and G. Simpson. On nearing the old Smithfield landing, the sun was disappearing behind the Coast Range, the gorge of the Barron, and the dark scrub fringing the banks of the river were throwing their first evening shadows across the water. I was sitting in the stern of the boat, with a sharp look out for any trace of a crocodile, and beside me was a favourite 8lb. Swallow rifle carrying the Martini cartridge. Beneath a fringe of eucalyptus on the left bank I saw what seemed to be only a piece of driftwood, no bigger than your hand, move a couple of yards upstream and stop suddenly. I rose and fired point blank at this small dark object beneath the cotton bushes, and it disappeared at once. My companions were quite satisfied I was mistaken, until they heard a terrific splash, and the white stomach of a crocodile in the death agony appeared to where he went down beside the bank. In one of his furious paroxysms he had the top of his head, and a second shot sent him to the bottom like a bullet in tin ore. The depth being only about 4ft., we lifted him up into the boat. The first bullet had struck him in the right eye, passed through the front part of the brain, and carried away a piece of the spine which stopped his locomotion. Yet I had to wait for half-an-hour before it was safe to venture to pass a wire round his hind legs and tie him up to a tree root. The vitality of that crocodile was really astounding, and my experience of these animals justifies a doubt about their being genuine corpses until the skin and head are off, and all the inside works carefully set out. Even then there is a danger of being savagely attacked by the stomach or the liver. In the afternoon I returned with three Chinaman and Mr. Penny, of Monk's survey crew. No man will ever skin a second crocodile, until he has examined it for amusement, any more than he will wake up his second baby for the joy of hearing him yell; but we finished that one at last, and removed the skin with the head and legs attached, so that the specimen can be stuffed, and set up at any time. The crocodile must have weighed about 1000 lbs., and his full length was 16ft. 4in. He was a venerable old crocodile, with most of his teeth gone, but all the rest of him was perfect. His stomach was examined with breathless curiosity, and found to contain a lot of quondong seeds, a fragment of half-inch rope about 2ft. long, with a knot in it, a lot of hair, and the hoofs of a goat, a few fishwater shells, some porcupine quills, and two or three metal trouser buttons. The porcupine was probably swallowed as a tonic or by way of dessert, and the crocodile must have devoured a whole procession of delicious sensations from the digestion of that tender and nutritious dish. The trouser buttons are supposed to be the only existing remains of a man named Matthews, who was taken by a crocodile about a mile from this spot four years ago. Dropped into the sea by this that mother nature is not easily assimilated, and should be avoided as an article of diet. Nothing but the gastric juice of a schoolboy or strong nitric acid will dissolve them. The goat's hoofs and porcupine quills were evidently not far off, reduced to silt, the shellfish were rapidly passing into phosphate of lime, and quondong seeds were contributing their share in the general chaos of protists, minerals, fats, and amyloids, which the living chemical laboratory was preparing for the benefit of that crocodile; but the metal trouser button wandered about among the wreck, suppositionally challenging anything to remove or conquer them. The complete skin of this crocodile, with the legs and head attached, is now among my collected trophies of the ride, and on view to all comers. Although no fat was attached to the skin, which was therefore easily cured, there was an enormous quantity throughout the carcass, especially in the tail, and I have now five quarts of beautifully clear oil obtained from a lot of fat cut off and brought down with the skin. Any man who has not seen a crocodile will only require to have a careful glance at this specimen to convince him that the best way to cross our northern rivers is either in ironclad gunboats or on suspension bridges a thousand feet high.

the tail of the Barron still waters, a long, dark, deep hole, with the shores guarded by huge masses of rock tumbled down from the precipices mounting on either side. This hole has long been known as a favorite haunt of the crocodile. In October of last year I had a fair side view of a splendid specimen about 16ft. long, and shot him dead with a ball through the heart. Now I arrive at the same spot, a semicircular curve in the bank forming a quiet little nook flanked by two gigantic rocks. I stand on top of one of these rocks, and anxiously survey the bank on both sides. In close to the opposite rock is what appears to be an old gray log lying just under the surface, and one end nearly on shore. The inexperienced spectator would take no notice of that old gray log, and most likely walk down to the edge of the water, and have a nice cool drink. It would be his last drink on this earth. That instant looking old gray log a 16ft. crocodile that would seize a man in the most terrible jaws and sink him as a morsel shanks a rat, or strike him dead with a blow smashed by one sweep of that tremendous tail. The head was about 4in. under water, and making allowance for the inflation of the ball, I fired at the near eye, at a distance of not more than twenty yards. He made a compact turn with the impetuosity of lightning, threw up a huge body of water and mud, backed a moment to the shore, and remained still. I ran round beside him, and took a ball in a forward plunge, and with another frantic rush he reached the opposite side of the bend in the bank and turned towards the river. Another ball stopped him just on the edge of deep water, and before he made a final effort I rushed up to the rock and sent two balls into the centre of the brain, completely smashing it up, and another in the centre of the spine which stopped his locomotion. Yet I had to wait for half-an-hour before it was safe to venture to pass a wire round his hind legs and tie him up to a tree root. The vitality of that crocodile was really astounding, and my experience of these animals justifies a doubt about their being genuine corpses until the skin and head are off, and all the inside works carefully set out. Even then there is a danger of being savagely attacked by the stomach or the liver. In the afternoon I returned with three Chinaman and Mr. Penny, of Monk's survey crew. No man will ever skin a second crocodile, until he has examined it for amusement, any more than he will wake up his second baby for the joy of hearing him yell; but we finished that one at last, and removed the skin with the head and legs attached, so that the specimen can be stuffed, and set up at any time. The crocodile must have weighed about 1000 lbs., and his full length was 16ft. 4in. He was a venerable old crocodile, with most of his teeth gone, but all the rest of him was perfect. His stomach was examined with breathless curiosity, and found to contain a lot of quondong seeds, a fragment of half-inch rope about 2ft. long, with a knot in it, a lot of hair, and the hoofs of a goat, a few fishwater shells, some porcupine quills, and two or three metal trouser buttons. The porcupine was probably swallowed as a tonic or by way of dessert, and the crocodile must have devoured a whole procession of delicious sensations from the digestion of that tender and nutritious dish. The trouser buttons are supposed to be the only existing remains of a man named Matthews, who was taken by a crocodile about a mile from this spot four years ago. Dropped into the sea by this that mother nature is not easily assimilated, and should be avoided as an article of diet. Nothing but the gastric juice of a schoolboy or strong nitric acid will dissolve them. The goat's hoofs and porcupine quills were evidently not far off, reduced to silt, the shellfish were rapidly passing into phosphate of lime, and quondong seeds were contributing their share in the general chaos of protists, minerals, fats, and amyloids, which the living chemical laboratory was preparing for the benefit of that crocodile; but the metal trouser button wandered about among the wreck, suppositionally challenging anything to remove or conquer them. The complete skin of this crocodile, with the legs and head attached, is now among my collected trophies of the ride, and on view to all comers. Although no fat was attached to the skin, which was therefore easily cured, there was an enormous quantity throughout the carcass, especially in the tail, and I have now five quarts of beautifully clear oil obtained from a lot of fat cut off and brought down with the skin. Any man who has not seen a crocodile will only require to have a careful glance at this specimen to convince him that the best way to cross our northern rivers is either in ironclad gunboats or on suspension bridges a thousand feet high.

ADVICE TO LOVERS.
First catch your lover.
Hold him when you have him.
Don't let go of him, now one that comes along.

Try to get very well acquainted with him before you take him for life.
Unless you intend to support him, find out whether he earns enough to support you.
Don't make up your mind if he is an angel. Don't palm yourself off on him for one either.

The Chinaman parted with his garment, covered the first hundred yards in the shortest time on record. A lot of Chinamen were watching the process of dissection, and when O'Connell fluttered the familiar indispersions to the breeze, the excitement was immense, and they all started simultaneously in a high-pressure discussion that appeared to me to embrace all the dialects of the Chinese Empire and a few borrowed from the Tartars.

On another occasion I was going up the Barron in a boat loaded with furniture, which the steamer had left about three miles below my house, and the cans were mauled by Fred Anderson and a Colossal. On the bank about a mile above Freshwater Creek was a 7ft. crocodile lying asleep with its mouth wide open. He was a young and ignorant crocodile, or he would not have been foolishly snoozing there at that hour of the day. The compressed ball struck the side of his neck, struck the vertebrae, glanced down at almost a right angle, and came out under the throat. We lifted him into the boat, and started for home. After pulling about a quarter of a mile, the amphibious "terror" unexpectedly recovered consciousness—recovered enough of it to enable him to make a ferocious pounce for the bow oar; and, though Andersen is a man of about 50 years of age, I may say that in his retreat to the nose of the boat he displayed an agility that would make the fortune of a circus acrobat. The Chinaman, having a regard for economizing his energies, simply fell over his seat backwards, and gave a yell that baffled all those of the local wokin to reproduce it. I clutched the crocodile's tail, and held on, as if the fate of Queensland depended on the progress of that naval basin promptly arrested, and managed to get a rope into his jaws and tie him up until he was discouraged by the cross-tide of an iron bedstead. This one is buried in the garden, beside a grommet, mostly to supply nitrogenous elements to the plant, and chiefly to furnish a skeleton for the museum.

About 10 o'clock one night S.A. and I were stopped by low water just above Freshwater Creek, and had to ram the sandbar till the tide rose to float us off. Not more than 300 yards away a gigantic crocodile began to roar, and gave voice to a series of appalling sounds that have no counterpart among the animals of creation.

It resembles a terrific cavernous yawp, like a bull bellowing in a cave, a hollow deep unearthly sound ending in a series of quavers that die away as if dispersed in melancholy echoes. Around us was the vast void night, the black scrub on each side enclosing us in a darkness that is little friendly advice from one whose advice is worth having may insure you a life-time of happiness, or prevent one of misery.

In love affairs always keep your eyes wide open, so that when the right man comes along you see him.

When you see him you will recognize him, and the recognition will be mutual.

If you have no friends to think with you personally, financially, conscientiously, socially, morally, politically, religiously, or any otherway, he is probably perfect enough to suit you, and you can afford to—

Follow him;
Hug him;
Marry him!

Juno is said to have increased five inches in height during his stay in America.

Four churches in Montreal now use the electric light.

M. De Lessers announces that the Panama canal will be open before 1888.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched at WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Through Lines of Loading issued for trans-

port to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Central Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all Trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

REGULAR PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, in proof of which I can show the most conclusive and irrefutable evidence. In June, 1883, I was on my way home from Cairns by the Barron, accompanied by T. O'Connell, and G. Simpson. On nearing the old Smithfield landing, the sun was disappearing behind the Coast Range, the gorge of the Barron, and the dark scrub fringing the banks of the river were throwing their first evening shadows across the water. I was sitting in the stern of the boat, with a sharp look out for any trace of a crocodile, and beside me was a favourite 8lb. Swallow rifle carrying the Martini cartridge. Beneath a fringe of eucalyptus on the left bank I saw what seemed to be only a piece of driftwood, no bigger than your hand, move a couple of yards upstream and stop suddenly. I rose and fired point blank at this small dark object beneath the cotton bushes, and it disappeared at once. My companions were quite satisfied I was mistaken, until they heard a terrific splash, and the white stomach of a crocodile in the death agony appeared to where he went down beside the bank. In one of his furious paroxysms he had the top of his head, and a second shot sent him to the bottom like a bullet in tin ore. The depth being only about 4ft., we lifted him up into the boat. The first bullet had struck him in the right eye, passed through the front part of the brain, and carried away a piece of the spine which stopped his locomotion. Yet I had to wait for half-an-hour before it was safe to venture to pass a wire round his hind legs and tie him up to a tree root. The vitality of that crocodile was really astounding, and my experience of these animals justifies a doubt about their being genuine corpses until the skin and head are off, and all the inside works carefully set out. Even then there is a danger of being savagely attacked by the stomach or the liver. In the afternoon I returned with three Chinaman and Mr. Penny, of Monk's survey crew. No man will ever skin a second crocodile, until he has examined it for amusement, any more than he will wake up his second baby for the joy of hearing him yell; but we finished that one at last, and removed the skin with the head and legs attached, so that the specimen can be stuffed, and set up at any time. The crocodile must have weighed about 1000 lbs., and his full length was 16ft. 4in. He was a venerable old crocodile, with most of his teeth gone, but all the rest of him was perfect. His stomach was examined with breathless curiosity, and found to contain a lot of quondong seeds, a fragment of half-inch rope about 2ft. long, with a knot in it, a lot of hair, and the hoofs of a goat, a few fishwater shells, some porcupine quills, and two or three metal trouser buttons. The porcupine was probably swallowed as a tonic or by way of dessert, and the crocodile must have devoured a whole procession of delicious sensations from the digestion of that tender and nutritious dish. The trouser buttons are supposed to be the only existing remains of a man named Matthews, who was taken by a crocodile about a mile from this spot four years ago. Dropped into the sea by this that mother nature is not easily assimilated, and should be avoided as an article of diet. Nothing but the gastric juice of a schoolboy or strong nitric acid will dissolve them. The goat's hoofs and porcupine quills were evidently not far off, reduced to silt, the shellfish were rapidly passing into phosphate of lime, and quondong seeds were contributing their share in the general chaos of protists, minerals, fats, and amyloids, which the living chemical laboratory was preparing for the benefit of that crocodile; but the metal trouser button wandered about among the wreck, suppositionally challenging anything to remove or conquer them. The complete skin of this crocodile, with the legs and head attached, is now among my collected trophies of the ride, and on view to all comers. Although no fat was attached to the skin, which was therefore easily cured, there was an enormous quantity throughout the carcass, especially in the tail, and I have now five quarts of beautifully clear oil obtained from a lot of fat cut off and brought down with the skin. Any man who has not seen a crocodile will only require to have a careful glance at this specimen to convince him that the best way to cross our northern rivers is either in ironclad gunboats or on suspension bridges a thousand feet high.

CONSULAR INVOICES to accompany Overland Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 6, 1884. 775

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MAESILLE, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON;

ALSO,—

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship ANCONA, Captain R. G. MURRAY, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this London, via BOMBAY and SUZAN CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Packets and Specie at the Office

until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be shipped at Colombo. The General and General Cargo for London will be conveyed to BOMBAY without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further Particulars, regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packets are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVET, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 12, 1884. 800

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,

VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE S. S. SAN FRANCISCO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 30th Instant, at 3 p.m. To be followed by the S. S. ATLANTIC, on the 9th June.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

REGULAR PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20% from Return Fare, or re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10% will be made from Return Fare.

These allowances do not apply to fares from China and Japan to Europe.

For further information as to Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50a, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 6, 1884. 776

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Twelfth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now presents works on Travel, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the *Review* in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China, etc., and to give extracts embodying sketches of the Most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining and from obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords greater and greater facility for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Service, and also by the Missionary bodies, whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Dr. Chalmers, Professor Eitel, Breitbach, Hirth, and Hauss